

Christian Education

Vol. VIII

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ROBERT L. KELLY, *Editor*

111 Fifth Avenue
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O. D. FOSTER,

Associate Editor

B. WARREN BROWN

Associate Editor

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FOREWORD

BY ROBERT L. KELLY

This issue of CHRISTIAN EDUCATION is devoted very largely to selected activities of the staff members of the Council of Church Boards of Education and of the affiliated Boards of Education. While CHRISTIAN EDUCATION is not primarily a newspaper it is hoped that the recital of these short stories will be heartening to the army of workers who are devoting their prayers and thought and effort to the promotion of Christian education.

These are sample stories only. Numerous Boards have not contributed at all to this issue and of those that have but a few activities have been chosen for report from many. A little estimate indicates that the total number of Board members, members of Board and Council staffs and specialized religious workers in the affiliated institutions reaches well up toward one thousand. Each could tell an interesting story if interviewed, as could each of the expanding list of readers of CHRISTIAN EDUCATION. Each is an officer in the vast army now dedicated to the extension of Christ's Kingdom through the methods and agencies of education.

* * * * *

The conference of Presbyterian students recently held at Ann Arbor, Mich., with the vigor characteristic of our developing Youth Movements, came to grips with vital problems. Among other things they defined the function of the church in social terms, favored a flexible Presbyterian student organization in colleges, called for increased participation by the denomination in interdenominational concerns and approved the selection of certain leaders to participate in the promotional plans of the contemplated interdenominational student conference.

NEW AND FORTHCOMING BOOKS

A leading function of the Council of Church Boards of Education is to assist in producing and in stimulating the production of books on Christian education. Some of the results are indicated below.

The Foreign Student in America, edited by a Commission of the Committee on Friendly Relations of which the Executive Secretary of the Council of Church Boards of Education was a member. Association Press, New York City.

The Education of Negro Ministers, based upon a survey of theological schools for Negroes made for the Institute of Social and Religious Research by Robert L. Kelly and W. A. Daniel. In press of George H. Doran Company, New York City.

Tendencies in College Administration, based upon a course of lectures given at the Sorbonne in 1924, especially edited for American students of college administration. A handbook on modern college administration. Robert L. Kelly. (To appear in the fall).

Securing Christian Leadership for Tomorrow, prepared and edited by the Continuation Committee of the Interchurch on the basis of many conference discussions. Dr. Kelly represents the Council of Church Board of Education on this Committee. (To appear in the fall).

Safeguarding Funds, the Proceedings of the Conference on Financial and Fiduciary Matters at Atlantic City, N. J., February, 1925. Anthony, Kelly and Franklin. J. E. Stohlmann Publishing Company, Baltimore, Md.

* * * * *

Unit Costs in Higher Education, Volume XIII of the Educational Cost Survey of the American Council on Education, Washington, D. C.

The American Arts College, "A Limited Survey," financed by the Commonwealth Fund of New York, of twelve typical institutions which invited the investigator to include them in his study. By Frederick J. Kelly, Dean of Administration, University of Minnesota. The Macmillan Co., New York.

A Study of the Liberal College, described by the Chairman of the Association of American Colleges' Commission on Faculty and Student Scholarship as "the most practical, thorough-going and progressive study of the Liberal College that has appeared in recent years." By *L. B. Richardson*, Professor of Chemistry, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

The Report on Undergraduate Education of the Dartmouth College Senior Committee, a report of twelve undergraduates selected by President Hopkins and given a semester's credit each for study in the problems of the college.

The Educational Record, Vol. VI, No. 2, April, 1925, contains two valuable reports which should be filed for permanent reference—a comprehensive list of organizations interested in international educational relations, with brief description of function, (59 pp.), and a list of accredited higher institutions, compiled from the lists of the best established accrediting agencies of the country (14 pp.). *The American Council on Education*, Washington, D. C.

The Michigan Chimes, three issues reporting the Student Questionnaire used as the basis of a report by a student editor at the Conference of University Workers, Chicago, January, 1925. *The Michigan Chimes*, Ann Arbor, Mich.

THE COUNCIL'S ROUNDTABLE

Dr. Kelly has been appointed a Lecturer on College Administration in Teachers College, Columbia University and will assume his status as such with the beginning of the academic year, 1925-26. His lectures at the University will be concentrated within one month so as not to interfere seriously with his duties to the Council and Association of American Colleges. He gave two addresses on "The College Curriculum" and "College Faculty Personnel" at the seventy-fifth anniversary of Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Ill., April 15 and 16.

Miss Lura Beam, Associate Secretary of the Council, is spending some time in a study of the place of the Fine Arts—drawing,

painting, architecture, sculpture, music, drama, etc.—in the liberal colleges of the country, under the direction of the Commission on Architecture and College Instruction in the Fine Arts of the Association of American Colleges. A dozen typical institutions will be visited and their offerings along the lines of the study will be made the subject of careful report. A special fund has been donated for this study.

Dr. J. Marvin Culbreth, Religious Education Secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, whose article on the interdenominational "Voyage of Discovery" among Southern universities appeared in the April issue writes:

"The services of Dr. Foster were of inestimable value to our churches and our school centers wherever we went. To the problems which are just beginning to emerge in the South he brought a finely seasoned statesmanship, based upon wide experience in larger university centers. To the jealous questionings of groups hitherto accustomed to working entirely alone, he brought a spirit of unexampled sympathy, tolerance and friendliness. His utterances on the platform, and his words of counsel in committee were instructive and reassuring and presented a challenge which cannot fail to have a profound effect upon the development of our work."

Each constituent Board of the Council was invited to a seat at the Council's own roundtable. The following have responded:

THE CONGREGATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY

In addition to his regular duties as Secretary of the Department of Missionary Education, Dr. Herbert W. Gates is the Acting (and *active*) General Secretary of the Congregational Education Society. He is also the Recording Secretary of the Religious Education Association, responsible for guiding its discussions and gathering and editing the proceedings for publication.

Dr. Gates has recently published a new book called "Better Americans III," which shows in a graphic way the part played by the church in building the better America. It is intended as a handbook for junior groups.

Dr. Harry T. Stock is devoting a large proportion of his time to preparation for young people's summer conferences. Thirty-two conferences for the high school age are included in his program, and he plans to visit personally such conferences in Michigan, Iowa, North Dakota and California. He will also have charge of the Congregational sections of the International Christian Endeavor Convention at Portland.

The Society is laying plans for an effective gathering in Washington at the time of the National Council meeting in October. President Coolidge is the honorary moderator of the Council and it is expected that a considerable number of young people will be attracted to the special week-end exercises when he may bring them a special message.

The Congregational university workers organized a Fellowship last January to promote the interests of university workers generally and to help in the educational program, enlightening their constituency regarding the value of this work. The officers, the Rev. R. J. Locke, 1211 W. California Ave., Urbana, Ill., or the Rev. J. A. F. Moore, 402 Oak Ave., Ithaca, N. Y., will be glad to correspond with anyone interested in this new movement.

The Student and Young People's Department has issued a five-page typed *University Workers' Bulletin*, which contains this preliminary statement:

"This informal bulletin gathers together certain matters of experiment and information from various fields which may be of interest to our workers in both university and college fields. The Department plans to issue other bulletins when further information is at hand, and welcomes suggestions as to how this service may be made more helpful."

This issue deals with such vital topics as The Function of the University Church, A Leadership Training Class, Young People

in Charge of Church Government, A Friendly Letter after Vacation, The Other Fellow's Religion, An International Forum, Personal Problems of Students, A Grad Club, Discussions at Fraternity Houses, A Campus Religious Paper, etc. There is an especially interesting page on recent "Books of Worth" and another on "Pertinent Magazine Articles." Dr. Stock will be glad to distribute copies to any who care for them, without cost.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

In December, 1923, the Board of Education of the Disciples of Christ established an Endowment Department headed by Dr. H. H. Harmon, with a total staff of approximately seventy-five workers. The Department is just completing a million dollar campaign for Transylvania College; is in the midst of a campaign for \$1,250,000 for Phillips University at Enid, Okla., and \$1,000,000 for Cotner College at Lincoln, Nebr. Half the sums sought by the latter two institutions has been secured since December 1, 1924. On April 17 the Department begins a campaign for Hiram College with a total goal of \$1,350,000. Campaigns for Lynchburg College, Atlantic Christian College, Illinois Disciples Foundation and Eureka College will be undertaken in the fall.

A new School of Religion is being established at the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, to train religious leadership for the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Florida. Southeastern College, a struggling institution at Auburn, Ga., will be permanently closed and all efforts and resources will be concentrated on the new School of Religion. The Board has acted in an advisory capacity and the Endowment Department will lead a campaign beginning in October for the raising of \$250,000 with which the work may be started.

The Board has adopted a unique and thoroughly scientific method of approach to future financial campaigns. Before a campaign for any institution is undertaken, a survey of it—a careful itemized study to ascertain the financial needs of the college—is made. This work is directed by Professor F. W. Reeves, who has been especially trained for such work. Money

is raised on a budget plan and expended for the purposes recommended by the findings of the respective surveys.

The Board has established a Student Loan Fund, administered along the lines recommended by the Harmon Foundation of New York City. Gifts are sought from individuals in the form of trust funds, the interest of which may be available for student loans, and from churches, Sunday schools and Endeavor societies on what is known as "Go-to-College Sunday." Such offerings will be converted immediately into loans.

The Board of Education plans to send its General Secretary, Dr. H. O. Pritchard and Mrs. Pritchard to Europe this summer. They are delegates to the Stockholm Conference on Life and Work and will join the Sherwood Eddy party which will visit a number of European countries. The trip has been made possible by personal friends of the General Secretary who appreciate his splendid service and desire to give expression to their good will in this way.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

At the annual meeting of the Board held in New York, December 12-14, 1924, \$258,500 were appropriated for loans to students during the current school year and 2,624 students have thus far been aided; there was also appropriated for schools and colleges \$389,185, for Southern schools \$93,000, for theological and graduate schools, \$90,000, for the Wesley Foundation Joint Committee (state university work) \$60,000, for the Council of Church Boards of Education \$3,500—an advance of \$500 over former appropriations.

The new Board of Education, which by action of the General Conference last May now includes Negro education, the Sunday school and Epworth League, as well as the former Board in New York which was a charter member of the Council, has its headquarters in Chicago. A branch office maintained in New York, directed by Dr. A. W. Harris, however, is responsible for the administration of the Student Loan Fund and interdenominational relations. The Board organized in February with the following officers: President, Bishop William F. Anderson; Vice-

Presidents, Bishop Thomas Nicholson and Dr. Joseph R. Harker; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. William S. Bovard; Recording Secretary, Dr. Merle N. English; Treasurer, Albert W. Harris. There are henceforth to be four Departments known as the Department of Educational Institutions, the Department of Educational Institutions for Negroes, the Department of Church Schools and the Department of Epworth League.

The physical proportions of the work now represented by the Board are colossal—one hundred and eighteen institutions with property worth \$40,000,000 and endowment beginnings to the extent of \$47,000,000, requiring annual budgets amounting to \$12,000,000; nineteen institutions for Negro students with property and endowment of \$6,000,000; Deaconess Training Schools and Wesley Foundations, bringing the grand total to more than \$100,000,000.

Dr. Joseph R. Harker, a member of the Board for many years, tendered his resignation as President of Illinois Woman's College on April 7, a position he has held since 1893. He will later take up special work for the College so that his services to the institution he has so successfully guided will not be lost.

President John L. Seaton of Albion College has announced a gift of \$200,000 to that institution by a group of donors whose names, at their request, have been withheld from publication. The money is to be used to erect a women's dormitory on the property owned by the College, to be known as "Susanna Wesley Hall."

The University of Chattanooga, for many years given substantial assistance from Board funds, has recently received a gift of *New York Times*, and the *Chattanooga Times*. The donor specified \$50,000 from Mr. Adolph S. Ochs, owner and publisher of *The* and his object as the endowment of a professorship in City Government.

The Christian Student, the quarterly organ of the Board, completed twenty-five years of honorable history with the close of the year 1924. As it starts upon its second quarter-century, CHRISTIAN EDUCATION rejoices to extend congratulations and express its warm appreciation of what all friends of Christian

institutions and students recognize as an exceptionally useful career. May our "Big Sister" live long and prosper!

Those who have had occasion to visit the New York office will recall with pleasure their welcome and note with satisfaction the recognition of another silver anniversary—the completion of twenty-five years' service as office secretary on the part of Miss Sophia Jacoby, who has been granted two months' vacation with salary. Miss Jacoby plans a European trip for the summer. *Bon Voyage!*

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA

The Board is looking forward to the approaching one hundredth anniversary of its organization. Preparations will be made for the observance of this occasion by some special effort, probably in behalf of the colleges of the denomination.

The primary work for which the Board was organized was the aiding of students for the ministry and the mission field. It has been a source of gratification this year that the number of such candidates under the care of the Board is about 11 per cent. higher than the number last year. It is also noteworthy that the number has been steadily rising since 1920.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, U. S.

Dr. W. S. McGill, Field Secretary of the Board, recently brought to completion a highly successful campaign for Christian education in the Synod of Florida. The Synod, with meager faith, had approved a campaign for \$95,000, which would have done nothing but merely paid debts. After five months' work subscriptions were reported totaling \$214,000 for education and a grand total of \$516,903 including the amount subscribed during the same period for local church building purposes, \$302,040. Dr. McGill also achieved a signal victory in closing the campaign for \$250,000 for the removal of Columbia Seminary to Atlanta, with subscriptions for \$310,000.

The Presbyterian Survey, published in Richmond, Va., has introduced a department on Christian Education, which disseminates fresh material furnished by the Board for the information and education of the church regarding this vital branch of its work.

All of the educational work of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, except that of the Sunday-Schools, is committed to the Executive Committee of Christian Education, 410 Urban Building, Louisville, Ky. The principal work in the past seven years has been the development of a system of education for the church in each of the sixteen Synods, followed by intensive campaigns, which have secured in cash and pledges for the institutions \$11,500,000.

All of the recruiting work of the church is promoted by this office. It is conducted on broad and thorough-going lines. Fine literature has been built up, direct correspondence has been carried on with more than 18,000 young people in the church, and two Life Work Secretaries—Mrs. Hazen Smith and Miss Charlotte B. Jackson—give all of their time to this department.

The University work has been extended. Last year we were directed to allocate \$25,000 to the use of challenging the local churches and the various Synods to more intense co-operation in this work.

PRESBYTERIAN U. S. A. BOARD OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

Dr. Edgar P. Hill, of the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education, was in Pikeville, Kentucky, April 17, to assist in laying the cornerstone of the new administration building of Pikeville College. This institution is one of the vigorous missionary colleges of the Presbyterian Church, its special constituency being the mountain boys and girls of Eastern Kentucky.

Dr. F. E. Stockwell has been interesting himself especially, during the past winter in the new Intermountain Union College located in Helena, Montana. This is an experiment being worked out by the Presbyterians and Methodists of Montana, the Educational Boards of the two denominations co-operating

heartily in working out the plan and granting generous financial assistance. Recently a campaign for the institution was conducted in the City of Helena under the direction of Dr. O. W. Busehgen, of the Presbyterian Board. The sum of \$125,000 was secured in the course of a couple of weeks.

One of the recent additions to the staff of the Presbyterian Board is Rev. Henry Marcotte, D.D., formerly pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Kansas City, Missouri. Dr. Marcotte did a notable work in Kansas City and he comes to the Board well equipped for the position of General Director of the Student Aid Department. Recently this Department of the Board handed to one of the church papers the following item for publication:

"The Board of Christian Education has just received an application for aid from a young man who is the son of a minister. He is the last of six children, all of whom have gone into religious work. Three sisters are either missionaries or wives of missionaries. One brother is a minister and another is in Y. M. C. A. work. This young man desires to be a medical missionary. He completed his college course and is now in second year medical in New York City. He is without resources, except as he can earn. His year costs him \$1,000, but help to the extent of \$400 a year will enable him to pursue his studies."

A few days after the article appeared in print the treasurer of the Board received a check from a consecrated woman in the Middle West amounting to \$800 and asking for the privilege of assisting the young man to prepare for his life work.

Dr. L. B. Hillis, the General Director of Recruiting recently held a conference at a state university called by the student pastor to consider the claims of full time Christian service. The next day Dr. Hillis asked the student pastor to tell him something about the young men who had been present in order that he might get some idea of the type of young men being reached. The student pastor reported as follows:

"K. is President of our Young People's Society.

"W. was the organizer of the recent Student Conference.

"E. was President of our campus Y. M. C. A., second honor man of his class and the youngest man to graduate in five years.

"D. was born in China, son of a missionary and a strong freshman.

"D. is a student officer, a fraternity man and a very good leader.

"B. is a candidate for the ministry and leads our singing in the Bible School.

"A. is State President of the Student Volunteer Movement.

"L. was the highest salesman for the Pictorial Review in the Middle West last summer for which he received a week's trip to New York and the East.

"F. B. is the son of a foreign missionary of our Board, one of the strongest freshmen we have.

"H. was valedictorian of his high school class in Chicago and President of his University class here.

"D. K., champion hurdler of the world, won the Olympic race last summer.

"S. is a member of our varsity football team.

"J. is one of our varsity wrestlers.

The United Presbyterian, the organ of the United Presbyterian Church, has just instituted a "Life Enlistment" issue, through which the Board of Education of that Church endeavors to reach the young people of the denomination. Dr. Charles P. Proudfit, Chairman of the Recruiting Department, prepared effective material with the following heading:

Board of Education's Recruiting Department Broadcasting Station I. H. S. (By this Sign Conquer). Wave Length 25,000 Miles. High Schools—Students—College Students—Everybody—"Tune In."

WORK—Plentiful. WAGES—Eternal. VOCATION—Not Crowded.

The Department takes an optimistic outlook, stresses the problem of quality and appeals to the heroic. The special Life Enlistment issue "is dedicated to knightly boyhood, youthful manhood, prayerful parenthood."

ECHOES FROM THE WASHINGTON MISSIONARY CONFERENCE

It is evident that not all foreign missionary authorities ignore the contributions made to foreign missions by the Christian agencies and influences operating in our institutions of higher learning. Mr. Ralph E. Diffendorfer, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, said in one of his addresses:

"If today I desired to place my finger upon one thing important for the future of foreign missions, I would like to say to the president, the deans and the professors of every educational institution in America, that the days for the minimizing of religion and the days for the ridicule of the spiritual life in the classroom and on the campus are gone and gone forever!

"In other words, there is no justification at all for our thinking that foreign missions is an unrelated problem that stands off to one side in our denominational life. There is no hope of our making an impact upon the complex and closely-knit social world of this day unless it is a definite part of our program that all Christian agencies are linked together in common tasks."

Dr. John M. Moore of the Home Mission Board of the Northern Baptist Convention, emphasized the growing unity of the spirit as "irrepressible cooperation":

"In the annual report of my own Board of Home Missions in 1897 there is no hint that there were any other religious bodies which were sharing with Baptists the work of Christianizing American life. I doubt if other Boards were much, if any, more cooperative. We were living then in the days of fairly complete denominational segregation and competition. We do not yet foresee the day of anything corresponding to complete denominational amalgamation. Many think that we shall never have organic union. However that may be, the days of cooperation are here. Denomina-

tions may still exist without apology, but sectarianism has been put on the offensive and must now contend with a well established Christian public opinion for its right to continue to set separate bodies of the one church over against each other as rivals and competitors. The number of agencies, interdenominational and undenominational, which our latest Annual Report felt it necessary to mention tells a story that is heartening.

"I am not pleading for uniformity in ritual or organization or doctrine. Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty. I would rather have ten thousand denominations than one church whose unity was secured at the cost of accepting either autocratic control or an authoritative creed. The price our fathers paid for freedom was too great to permit their sons to barter it off for what would in the end prove a spurious unity. Real Christian unity is born of the Spirit and can never be artificially produced. My protest is against the sectarian spirit, by which I mean the spirit that makes of non-essentials effective barriers to Christian fellowship."

Dr. Robert E. Speer, speaking of the individuality of the church's life, expressed sentiments which all devotees of interdenominational cooperation thoroughly believe:

"There is nothing in Christ that any one communion can monopolize. This is the most outstanding single impression that comes to me as a result of close association with all the churches in the Federal Council during the last four years. It is a sheer impossibility to segregate any fresh discovery of Christ that any one of our great Christian groups has made. If any group has had a true insight into Christ and what He means for human life, all have shared in that insight. If anyone writes a hymn that exalts Christ or writes a new devotional book centering around Him, no one stops to inquire to what denomination the author belongs.

"We are coming to a common recognition of the elemental unity of life and experience among the churches. There

is no Presbyterian type of sin, with which only the Presbyterian Church can deal. You cannot denominationalize sin. There is just one kind of sin. And there is, accordingly, just one task, elemental in its unity, before all the churches, whatever their names may be—the task of overcoming sin through the power of their one Savior and Lord.”

Dr. Henry H. Sweets, Secretary of the Executive Committee of Christian Education and Ministerial Relief of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, showed how vital was the need for union, and how slowly but steadily progress was making:

“There are thousands of educators in America who have not bowed the knee to any false god. They are sincere, humble, devoted followers of the Lord Jesus Christ. They see the danger, they appreciate the lack in our education, they are carefully seeking a remedy. There is one element that renders the case almost hopeless to some of them—the divisions in the church. They see not one united, conquering church, but fifty weak, divided churches. The church must face this fact for to many it is an insurmountable problem. In many recent books, on hundreds of pages, you will find scores of other remedies suggested, while in a few paragraphs reference will be made to religion, and this powerful agency dismissed with a mere statement of the fact that it is impossible to use the church in America because of its divisions.

“Much of this is more apparent than real. Protestantism will always allow the freedom of the individual conscience. If all the churches were brought together tonight in one great organic whole, in a short time there might be a cleavage on other lines. Until a few years ago the schools and colleges were listed as “sectarian,” “non-sectarian,” and “state” institutions. No longer is this done by the United States Bureau of Education. No real college is now sectarian in its spirit, method or curriculum.”

COLLABORATION FOR BETTER CHURCH FINANCE

The Conference on Financial and Fiduciary Matters held at Atlantic City in February was something new under the sun. It was attended by about one hundred persons, chiefly treasurers, comptrollers, attorneys and other financial representatives not only of the denominations, but of trust companies and insurance companies. Dr. Alfred Williams Anthony, well known in interdenominational work through his service as General Secretary of the Home Missions Council, is Chairman of the Committee that arranged the conference. President Donald J. Cowling, of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., was Chairman of the Conference. The Findings Committee, of which Dr. Kelly was Chairman brought in the following report:

Findings of the Conference on Financial and Fiduciary Matters

Your Committee recommends that a group of men be especially designated to study the factors which insure the soundness of investments from an ethical as well as a financial point of view, to the end that the dictum, now generally accepted in the world of finance, may be more fully realized, that no investment is sound unless it is ethical.

That the methods of all organizations having annuity programs be scrutinized with reference to rates, methods of bookkeeping, legislative conditions under which they operate, and inter-board comity. The Conference believes that much is to be gained by placing denominational and interdenominational programs on a cooperative rather than a competitive basis.

That the favorable attention of all those having the care of securities be called to the facilities of trust companies for taking care of such securities at a minimum cost. We commend those trust companies and foundations which have organized their business with a view to furthering the interests of religious as well as secular agencies, and of agencies without as well as within the communities in which they are located, as a method of attaining the end. We recommend

a careful study of the Standard Resolution which has been approved by official vote of the Conference, as follows:

"1. As a general rule philanthropic purposes can best be promoted by direct and absolute donations and bequests to suitable institutions engaged in the desired work.

2. If a public benefactor does not wish to make an absolute donation or bequest, but desires to create a trust, he should do so preferably under one of the following plans:

(a) When a person has clearly in mind a definite object for which he desires to create a trust and that object is cared for wisely and well by a suitable corporation of permanence and character, having power to accept trusts for its own purposes and suitable equipment for the management of trust funds, he may wisely make his donations and bequests to such corporation as trustee for such purpose.

(b) When a person contemplates the creation of a trust for some charitable object and is uncertain as to the precise methods of carrying his purpose into effect or contemplates benefiting a class of persons, an organization or a group of organizations, the perpetuity or the management of which may be open to question—in these and similar cases of doubt and uncertainty—he may wisely make his donations and bequests to a suitable Trust Company or Bank, having trust powers, which is prepared to receive trusts under an agreement known as the *Uniform Trust for Public Uses*, and thus avail himself of suitable provisions therein made for future adjustments and adaptations safeguarding his original intentions and tending to reduce causes for litigation to a minimum."

That renewed efforts be made, in connection with experts in the field, to approximate uniformity on a sound basis in legislation with the several states affecting (a) notice to legatees, (b) percentages of estates that may go to charity, (c) the time elapsing after a will is made before the death of a testator, and (d) inheritance taxes.

That the unique and worthy possibilities of the "estate note," when prudently handled, be given the sympathetic consideration of our boards and institutions.

That constant efforts be made to secure the absolute safety of investments by the application of all approved precautions. To this end, soundness of investment must be placed before interest rates, responsibility for the selection of investments must be placed upon a duly constituted committee and not in an individual, and this committee should be required to work in conformity with a carefully framed code of investments. In addition, the risks—and there will always be risks—must be well distributed.

That special attention be given to possible methods of cooperation with banks, lawyers and trust companies in the making of wills and the establishment of trusts, to the end that the legal documents involved may be accurately drawn, and that due recognition be given to the missionary and educational agencies of the churches, denominational and interdenominational.

That steps be taken, as the way may open, for a study of the organization, methods of accounting, reports and the safeguarding of funds of the various denominational and interdenominational boards and agencies.

That a general plan of publicity be carried out in behalf of legacies, annuities, estate pledges, and life insurance for missionary and educational purposes, both on a denominational and interdenominational basis.

UNIVERSITY NOTES

At the UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI a prophetic example of religious cooperation is the significant enterprise known as the Students' Religious Council, the purposes of which may be succinctly stated as follows:

(1) To provide a medium of cooperation in which all the religious forces of the campus may converge upon a problem of common interest.

(2) To enable the student religious organizations, through a community of effort, to achieve greater results than had hitherto been possible.

(3) To foster among all students the ideal and practice of denominational cooperation.

(4) To provide mutual counsel on common problems, and prevent overlapping of activities.

(5) To promote a greater interest in religious activities through inter-society contests.

Dr. Charles T. Paul, President of the Disciples College of Missions, Indianapolis, has been granted a year's leave of absence in order that he may spend next year teaching in the school of religion recently established on the campus of the UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN. This school is under the control of committees and faculty all closely allied with the work of the University. Dr. Paul will offer courses on "The Religious Problems of the Orient" and "The Expansion of Christianity," and the University will give credit to those completing them.

At the UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, under the leadership of the interdenominational pastor, a series of lectures on Religion has been given under the auspices of the "United Christian Work." The lectures were delivered in Alumni Hall, once a week for two months, and the speakers included leaders of the Catholic, Jewish and Protestant faiths. The purpose of the course has been to present the subject of Religion in its broader aspects, constructively and helpfully, so as to dispel prejudice and secure better mutual understanding. Religion as fundamental truth is emphasized rather than non-essential differences between the groups represented.

At the STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA there is being published a monthly digest of interchurch student news in an attractive four-page paper called *The Assembler*. Religious news is collected here from campus and pulpit and the result is a journal that commands general respect. The editorial staff is composed of representatives of the following churches: Baptist, Congregational, Christian Science, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, African Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Unitarian.

The Assembler bears evidence of talent on the part of the

editorial staff. It is a typical reflection of the religious life and activities of the campus and will serve many good ends. Announcements, news stories, programs of general interest, special editorials and contributed articles are all welcome. The paper provides the wider outlook essential for the establishment and maintenance of a dignified appreciation of religion, and a genuine sympathy on the part of each group for its fellows. Out of this there may arise a greater sense of identity of interest, brotherhood and religious solidarity. Iowa is forging ahead in many respects.

We are fortunate in having received within recent weeks official statements from several prominent university executives of their attitude toward recognition of religion as an essential element in higher education, with permission to print. Two of them are presented below.

Dean George F. Kay, of the UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, wrote on March 24,

"Our attitude is expressed most clearly in the fact that only recently our Board of Education has approved the establishment of a School of Religion in the University of Iowa. As guides in the organizing of this School of Religion some fundamental assumptions have been kept continually in mind. Among these are:

"(1) Religion is fundamental in any vital program of character education and hence must be given a proper place in our curriculum of studies.

"(2) The sense of responsibility for the development of religion should be shared by both church and state.

"(3) A school of religion in a state university should be organized so as to eliminate the possibility of the development of adverse criticism with reference to 'the use of state funds' or on account of sectarian bias.

"(4) The school of religion should fulfill the imperative need, long felt by educators both of church and state, to make possible to the students of the university such instruction and supervision of practice as will make the student a

more intelligent layman in church, a more reliable citizen and professional social worker, or a religious leader.

“(5) In order that the initial steps may be taken effectively in connection with the establishment of a school of religion, it is necessary to have the sympathetic support and cooperation of religious organizations, such as the Council of Church Boards of Education and the National Council on Religion at State Universities.”

Dean Kay furnishes the following outline of the Iowa plan:

THE SCHOOL OF RELIGION IN THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

The Plan

The Object

1. To provide courses that will help students gain a wholesome view of religion and to create an interest and efficiency in religious activities.
2. To serve the state in all its religious interests by training religious leaders and teachers.
3. To create an expectancy for men and women to choose religious callings as a vocation and to begin their preparation for such work.
4. To promote a thoughtful insight into the nature and meaning of religion and to lay a foundation (scientific) for religious education.
5. To provide graduate courses leading toward advanced degrees for those looking toward positions of highest leadership.

The Governing Board

1. There shall be a Governing Board, constituted in such a way as to insure the co-operative efforts of the religious bodies of the state and of the University in the support and control of the School.

This Board shall be trustees of the School of Religion. We recommend that the members of the Board (perhaps nine in number) be chosen by a body of electors, who themselves are chosen officially in equal numbers by the churches on the one hand and the University on the other.

Functions of the Board

1. To finance the School of Religion insofar as not provided by the budget of the University of Iowa.
2. To provide necessary equipment.
3. To employ, with the approval of the administration of the University, a director and other members of the staff.
4. With the directors in consultation with the administration of the University, to determine the policy of the school.

Function of the Director

1. To provide academic guidance and spiritual leadership in the University, churches, and state.
2. To assume duties analogous to those of directors of other Schools within the University.
3. To build and direct a department of Religion within the School of Religion.
4. To recommend to the Governing Board, with the approval of the administration of the University, other members of the instructional staff of the department of Religion.
5. To secure, wherever practicable, the co-operation of other departments of the University in the School of Religion.
6. To develop ways and means of making available the work of the School to the churches of the state and to the people of the commonwealth generally.

Courses of Instruction in the School of Religion

- A. By the department of Religion within the School of Religion. Courses of instruction not covered by the regular constituted departments of the University, taught by qualified instructors who meet all the requirements both of University and churches.

Suggestions of the nature of such courses are as follows:

- Life and Teachings of Jesus and Paul.
- Modern Religious Movements.
- History of Judaism and Christianity.
- Church History.
- Practice Courses in Training Schools.
- Courses in Various Phases of Applied Religion.

B. By University departments other than the department of Religion.

All departments are invited to give courses in the School of Religion, and such other contributions as may fall within their range of interest.

The following are examples of courses:

- (a) Philosophy—courses in Psychology and Philosophy of Religion, Comparative Religions, etc.
- (b) History—courses in History of Religion, including special periods and movements.
- (c) Sociology—courses in Charities and Philanthropy, Social Origins, Social Surveys, etc.
- (d) Education—courses in Materials and Methods of Religious Education, Church School Clinics, etc.
- (e) Literature—courses in Literature, Appreciation of the Bible, Religious Messages of the Poets, etc.
- (f) Geology—Geology and Man, etc.

Similar contributions may well be made by other departments and Colleges; for example, Child Welfare, Commerce, Economics, History of Art, Physical Education, Speech, Journalism, Physics, Music, etc.

Advantages of Establishing such a School of Religion at the University

1. It will enable the University to respond to its obligation to the 85 per cent of the students who come from church homes.
2. It will realize more fully the idea of a university by recognizing Religion as a legitimate field for instruction and research.
3. It will supply scientifically trained teachers for College and University positions in Religious Education and the Psychology of Religion.
4. It will also provide proper training for more practical lines of humanitarian and religious work.
5. It will stimulate a vital religion, functioning in all departments of life.
6. It will unite the churches and University in a common task and responsibility.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa. March the thirteenth

Office of the Provost

1 9 2 5

My dear Dr. Kelly:

I am enclosing some notes on religious work at the University of Pennsylvania. This statement covers the ground so far as the external facts are concerned, but now a great deal of the most important religious work that is done in our institutions of learning is in the form of conversations in students' rooms or on the campus, or wherever men may meet. There is a great deal of this going on at the University of Pennsylvania, so that the external facts are only a part of what we are really accomplishing. I do not know how to put in words any complete statement concerning the religious life at the University. Religious instruction is a term that must be interpreted in order to be significant. If by religious instruction we mean the formal teaching of the facts and theories about religion and about the books upon which religion is founded that is one thing, but very frequently it is not the teaching of religion itself. If by religious instruction we mean that which the student gets, and which influences his own life as a result of his association with right-minded, high-thinking men and women, that is another thing. It is perfectly easy to offer a whole curriculum of courses of Bible study, the history of religions, etc., without producing any very great religious result, which will show itself in the actual lives and conduct of the members of the class. Of course these things do influence men, but not always so much as the kindly word or deed or the Christian life unostentatiously led. There comes to my mind the old saying, concerning the difference between eloquence and poetry, that eloquence is addressed to an audience and intended to be heard, while poetry is the outpouring of the human heart not addressed to an audience, but frequently overheard. Unless a man has the root of the matter in him or has implanted in his mind or soul some really motivating impulse, the facts about religion make very little impression.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. W. PENNIMAN

RELIGIOUS WORK AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Through its established curriculum the UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA offers to its students a number of courses on religion and allied subjects. Included are courses on the Bible; the History of Religion; Primitive Religion; Semitics, Greek, Archeology; the Philosophy of Religion; the Psychology of Religion; the Psychology of Religious Experience and others.

While these courses are calculated to satisfy the intellectual demands, it is felt by the University that the purely cultural studies relating to religion may well be supplemented.

This is accomplished through a thorough-going cooperation on the part of the administration and faculty with the Christian Association. On the Pennsylvania Campus the Christian Association is the agency through which six of the great denominations present a united front in the name of Protestant religion to the student body.

These six denominations are the Protestant Episcopal, the Methodist Episcopal, the Baptist, the Presbyterian, the Lutheran, and the Reformed Church in America. All support ministers to students who are also secretaries of the Association.

Through the Association there is presented each year the opportunity to study the Bible and related religious topics in volunteer classes. The courses offered vary from studies in the Gospels, the Prophets, "What is Christianity?" "Science and Religion" (seven hundred students in the University voted to study this), "The Christian Way of Life," "International Questions and Christianity," and similar topics, to the problems of the campus and questions of personal faith.

This year something over 2,200 students voluntarily attend these studies. More than one-third the total enrollment in the Engineering Schools attend five classes taught by Prof. C. E. Clewell. Other members of the faculty teach the courses as do clergymen, lawyers, the Christian Association Secretaries and others.

Under the supervision of the Association, courses are offered on Sundays in six churches near the campus. More than 500

students are enrolled in these classes and average 200 to 250 in attendance.

There is the closest union of the denominations in the presentation and conduct of the Religious Education program. The competitive spirit is entirely absent and each man firmly believes that the success of the one great program is his greatest individual success.

The counsel and cooperation of the University is constantly sought and is freely given; and there is the feeling on the part of the Association that the University backs its work to the limit, a feeling constantly fed by the time and attention given it both by the administration and the faculty.

THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Association has been very successful in the placing of Columbia students in volunteer positions in the settlement houses of the city. Many of the Sunday school teachers in the New York churches have been secured by the Association office. The latter acts as a clearing house for the churches of the city in their relations with students and many informal conferences on individual student problems are held there. In all of its activities, the Association has adopted a program of quiet concentrated work rather than great meetings with nationally known speakers. It wants to be a place where any student may feel free to go for advice and guidance in any matter. It is very difficult to incorporate in a statement the many personal services rendered by the Association.

A full-time office secretary has been employed by the Association in conjunction with the chaplain. The work is being developed quietly and soundly and plans are under way for increased activities in all its forms of service. The deputation team work will be enlarged. More discussion groups will be organized and an even larger number of men will be secured to represent Columbia in service to the boys and girls of the city. Students are engaged in acting as "big brothers" to underprivileged boys. This department will be developed to a greater extent.

PRESIDENT HARKER'S RETIREMENT

This is the scenario of a life: Not many years after the close of the civil war a young English miner found employment in the coal fields of southern Illinois. During his hours of leisure he borrowed from the county superintendent of schools the text-books used in the grade and high schools of that period, and mastered their contents. When a new state constitution compelled the opening of schools for Negroes, and qualified teachers could not be found to conduct such schools, the young Englishman left the mine and became a teacher. In his school for Negroes he proved to be a master pedagogue. Soon he was being used to demonstrate teaching methods to the other teachers of the county; then of that portion of the state. In a few years he stepped on the campus of a college as a professor—the first time his feet had stood inside the borders of an institution of higher learning. In that school he carried on his own academic training, until he had won bachelor's and master's and doctor's degrees for himself. In it he put the print of his character on hundreds of young men, one of whom was to be secretary of state and three times candidate for the presidency of the United States. In the same town there was a college for women—the only one of its kind west of the Allegheny Mountains. The school was almost bankrupt, both in student body and in financial resources. Thirty-two years ago the boy who had been a miner became president of this college. Last week he resigned. He leaves an institution with a student body that has reached its predetermined limits; with a standard of teaching that has won recognition from the most exacting educational associations of the world; with a physical equipment of distinction, and with financial resources of large extent. More than all that, he leaves a school in which the spirit of reverence and devotion to the common good finds uncommon expression. All this is the life story of Joseph R. Harker, soon to be the former president of the Illinois Woman's College. It beats anything that the *American Magazine* has played up for a long, long time.—*The Christian Century*.

TRAINING RELIGIOUS LEADERS IN PRESBY- TERIAN COLLEGES

DR. JAMES E. CLARKE

FIELD DIRECTOR, THE BOARD OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, U. S. A.

From all sides we hear the plaint, "The crying need is leadership." We could multiply our religious educational activities a thousandfold if only we had trained leaders. Where shall we find them? How shall we make them?

There are various means of producing a trained leadership to carry forward what needs to be done in the field of religious education. For instance, the training courses conducted in local churches and at summer conferences are of great value. Also fine results are coming from the "Schools of Religion" conducted by church workers at university centers. There are other methods. It is a well-founded conviction, however, that for such leadership we should look primarily to our colleges, the institutions which were founded and are supported by the church. If these institutions have any distinctive mission at all, should it not be to provide the church with that trained leadership through which alone we may hope to expand our efforts for the establishment of the Kingdom of God at home and abroad? What are they doing, what should they do, to provide the needed leadership in the field of religious education?

The first answer to our question is one of cheering encouragement. Within the past decade the colleges have made a notable advance in their work of teaching the Bible and such related subjects as should be studied in order to provide the trained leaders we need. Just ten years ago, in the fall of 1914, a careful survey was made to discover what the Presbyterian colleges were doing in this field. It revealed the fact that development in all other respects had greatly exceeded development in this particular. The colleges were doing the best they could with their resources, but those resources were so painfully inadequate that Bible departments fell far below the standing of other departments.

Effort was promptly put forth to improve the situation and that effort has yielded gratifying results.

In 1914 only nine colleges had endowed chairs of English Bible, and only seventeen teachers were giving their whole time to this department. The total amount spent on Bible departments in Presbyterian colleges was then only about \$27,000 a year and the total endowment for such Bible departments was approximately \$300,000. We have reason to rejoice because of the gains of ten years. Now there are twenty-four Bible chairs in Presbyterian colleges, each of which is endowed to the amount of \$40,000 or more, and seven more endowed in sums from \$25,000 to \$40,000, making a total of thirty-one endowed chairs. The total endowment for this purpose is now \$1,460,000 and over \$110,000 is spent annually for the support of sixty teachers, most of whom give their full time to the teaching of the Bible and related subjects.

There is another most encouraging story to be told. During the past few years it has become apparent that in at least some of our Presbyterian colleges there ought to be something more than a single "Bible chair"—that there ought to be fully developed Departments of Religious Education, with at least three professors, and offering not less than thirty semester hours in Religious Education, thus enabling a student to major in that field. The second notable advance has been in the direction of establishing such departments. It is too early to give figures, for in most cases such departments are merely in process of organization, but already we have six colleges which maintain three professors in this field. Furthermore, a liberal friend has placed at the disposal of the cause the sum of \$100,000, the income on which is to be used at two colleges, each of which must secure \$100,000 additional and then maintain a standard Department of Religious Education.

Individual churches as such are now beginning to co-operate in efforts to supply this pressing need. Here is an illustration: A little over a year ago I was in a church which had just completed at the cost of \$80,000 a splendid new building for its educational work. It was feeling the need of leadership. Meeting

with the official boards that afternoon the suggestion was made that such a church should not only supply a magnificent building, but participate generously in the effort to provide the right kind of trained leadership. Far-sighted business men quickly accepted the suggestion, and the result was that the church worked out a plan to provide \$50,000 for the endowment of another chair in the Department of Religious Education in its own synodical college. Hundreds of large churches could and should follow this good example and so quickly supply the need upon the supply of which depends our future progress in this field of endeavor.

HERE AND THERE

The National Student Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church has issued a study outline for its own groups, asking them to arrive at definite conclusions regarding a number of points. These conclusions reached by the students will in turn be used by the church in determining certain policies of its work. Five major topics are listed: the change in the student's religion since he entered college; the right place of the church, and particularly the Episcopal Church, in the student's religion; the obligations of an Episcopal student; the expression of Christianity in the wider areas of life; the program of life which is demanded of a Christian young person. Copies of this study booklet, *College Students and the Church*, may be secured, for fifty cents, from the National Student Council, 281 Fourth Ave., New York City.

A cordial invitation has been extended to the members of the Council of Church Boards of Education to be present at the Biennial Summer Assembly of the Association of Student Secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association, to be held at Camp Gray, Michigan, June 27 to July 15. This Assembly secures the attendance of from 60 to 70 per cent of the Student Secretaries. A strong effort is being made to enlarge the attendance this year.

A number of Catholic colleges and universities have joined together in the formation of the National Catholic Alumni Association—the purpose being to induce a larger proportion of young men in Catholic parishes to carry their education beyond the secondary stage.

Largely through the vigorous and persistent efforts of Dr. J. C. Todd, University Secretary of the Disciples' Board, the Legislature of Indiana passed a bill providing for the release of children of the public schools for 120 minutes each week, upon the petition of parents or guardians, for the purpose of religious instruction. Another bill also provided for credits at Indiana University for work done in School of Religion of college grade. The bills had the support of Catholics and Jews as well as Protestants. The first one did not become a law owing to the failure of the Governor to sign it. He stated that in the opinion of his Attorney General the bill was in some of its phases unconstitutional.

Professor A. K. Belknap, Dean of the State Normal School at Mansfield, Pa., has for some years been giving regularly a course on the English Bible in the public schools. The Pennsylvania law requires Bible reading in the schools and his course on a foundation of a general literary introduction to the Scriptures attempts to train prospective teachers in the selection and use of suitable passages.

Baldwin-Wallace College anticipates a substantial development in its department of religious education. The Reverend Samuel P. Franklin who has just completed his work for the Ph.D. degree, majoring in this subject at the University of Iowa, where he held a teaching fellowship, has been chosen as director and is spending the spring and summer in a preliminary survey, outlining courses and promoting interest in the department throughout the community and particularly in the city of Cleveland.

Charles E. Hughes, the retiring Secretary of State, told members of a Washington Bible class recently of the five things that he thought most worth while in life. The five are: Health,

knowledge, loyalty, character and faith. The ideal life Secretary Hughes described as balanced:

"Faith without credulity, conviction without bigotry, charity without condescension, courage without pugnacity, self-respect without vanity, humility without obsequiousness, love of humanity without sentimentality, and meekness with power. That is our ideal."

The recent increase in university funds has been remarkable. The University of Chicago and Northwestern University are engaged in great campaigns. Mr. Eastman has just completed giving approximately \$58,000,000 to education and J. B. Duke a few months ago gave away a sum almost as large, much of which goes to education. Senator McKinley and J. B. Patten have just given large sums to Illinois colleges. The comparative figures on university endowments appended tell the story of rapid educational growth.

	1919	1924
Institutions	Endowment	Endowment
Harvard	\$35,600,000	\$63,800,000
Columbia	34,000,000	48,000,000
Yale	28,283,000	39,697,000
Chicago	28,327,000	31,992,000
Stanford	24,499,000	28,189,000
Rochester	2,549,000	26,927,000
Johns Hopkins	7,113,000	19,742,000

SUMMER STUDENT CONFERENCES OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Attention is called to the Summer Student Conferences of the Young Men's Christian Association in which the Council of Church Boards of Education and the Conference of Religious Workers in Universities participate. These Conferences will be held this year as follows: June 5-15, Hollister, Mo.; June 11-19, Silver Bay, N. Y.; June 12-21, Lake Geneva, Wis.; June 12-22, Seabec, Wash.; June 15-24, Blue Ridge, N. C.; August 22-31, Estes Park, Colo.

Unusual interest is being manifested in the Estes Park Conference, since it is an experiment in combining the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. into a single conference. The success of this undertaking may have marked influence on the policy in reference to future conferences of this sort.

EDUCATION FOR CHARACTER IN THE NEW YORK CITY SCHOOLS

Imperative need for character education in the high schools is emphasized in a report just submitted to the New York City Board of Education by the Committee on Character Education, which has made during the past year a survey of moral conditions in the high schools. The committee believes, however, that the instruction must be positive, rather than negative, and that the school program must include proviso for frank discussion of conduct and behavior. "The aim should be," says the report, "to develop clear-cut conceptions of positive virtues, to present the principles of right living that will govern boys and girls in making moral decisions rather than to stress the negative 'Thou shalt not.' "

The proposed program will mean radical changes in the curriculum, the committee admits, but it says that the high schools have heretofore unduly emphasized intellectual attainment, and that training for citizenship has been too much relegated to the background. The committee, however, does not endorse the proposed plan to excuse from school in regular hours to attend church schools for religious instruction, maintaining that such instruction can be given outside of school hours. A summary of the recommendations of the report is as follows:

(1) The formulation and adoption by students of ethical codes and their use as the sanction of school collective opinion for standards of right.

(2) The use of section and general assemblies for instructional and inspirational work in character education.

(3) The training of students in responsibility for standards of conduct, manners and taste, through student organization.

(4) The use of citizenship or character ratings on the permanent records and on the reports to parents.

(5) Discipline based on sympathetic understanding, with attempt to change student's attitude. Services of psychologists for better understanding of abnormal pupils.

(6) Sympathetic cooperation with the home and with welfare agencies.

(7) Revision of wording on diplomas to include both character and scholarship qualifications.

(8) Emphasis on demands of colleges and business firms for credentials of good character.

(9) That the position of dean be established in high schools, for direction of character education.—*School and Society*.

COLLEGE TEACHERS OF BIBLE AND ALLIED SUBJECTS

Certain seminaries have reported to us the candidates noted below for positions as teachers of Bible or Religious Education. The editor will be glad to cooperate with any college president who may desire to get in touch with these candidates.

A. Assistant pastor in important church, university suburb; successful experience in Bible Department, Dartmouth College, of which he is an alumnus. Desires to return to college work.

B. Assistant pastor in city church, Detroit, to receive degree for seminary work already completed in June. Has specialized in Old and New Testaments, Chicago Theological Seminary. Wishes to teach.

C. Graduate of Maryville College and Princeton Theological Seminary, 1922. Now in New Jersey pastorate but has college professorship in view.

D. Graduate student at Princeton Theological Seminary, has done graduate work in Mission House College also from which he received his bachelor's degree. Now ministering to country parish but has been specially trained for teaching position.